

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Rice asked permission to record his vote on the expulsion of Mr. Breckenridge, he being absent yesterday. His request was granted, and he voted "Yes."

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's message. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of Haverhill, Mass., that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men on fair payment.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of three to inquire into the disasters of Bull Run and Edwards Ferry.

Mr. Lane of Kansas moved to amend, and insert Springfield, Wilson's Creek and Lexington. Mr. Chandler hoped the resolution would not be amended.

Mr. Lane said that the man most entitled to high honor had perished at Wilson's Creek—he perished and was sacrificed because he was not relieved when he could have been. The people want to know why the gallant Gen. Lyon was sacrificed; they want to know why regiments were sent to Cairo instead of to his relief, and why the army moved with a snail's pace to reinforce Col. Mulligan at Lexington. The people want to know the names of those who perished there, and in his (Lane's) opinion they would not have to look far for the man who permitted the sacrifice of Gen. Lyon.

Mr. Lane's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered a substitute to appoint a Committee of two members of the Senate and three of the House to investigate the causes of the disasters to our arms.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to abolish sutlers of the volunteer forces.

Mr. Grimes moved to take up the resolution to investigate the case of Col. Miles. He said a report of inquiry had found that Col. Miles was not guilty to a certain extent, enough to justify Col. Richardson in applying to him the epithet of traitor, but not enough to remove him from his command. He wanted all the facts of the case to go to the people. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Crumball of Ill. introduced a bill for confiscating property, and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. He said it provided for the absolute and complete forfeiture forever to the United States of every species of property, real or personal, wherever situated within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary mode of judicial process in consequence of the present rebellion, who during its existence, shall take up arms against the United States, and in any wise aid or abet the rebellion. This forfeiture is to be required against property in the rebellious States through the military power, and against property in other points of the United States where the judicial power is not obstructed by rebellion, through the courts, and that the proceeds in the property of each individual seized and forfeited, be subject to the just claims of creditors, and to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of property by the rebellion, and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the claims of rebels and those who give them aid and comfort to the property they hold in slaves. The bill declares that slaves thus forfeited, shall be free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such as may be willing to go to some tropical country where they may have the protection of the government and be secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen. The property belonging to traitors, or those giving them aid and comfort, who may be convicted by judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction; the real estate for life and personal property forever.

Mr. Crumball made a lengthy argument in support of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clark of N. H. gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the fugitive slave law.

The Senate then went into executive session. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced that the vacancies in the Standing Committees are filled as follows: Ways and Means, Hooper and Maynard; Judiciary, Wilson; Territories, Shield; Indian Affairs, Phelps of California; Public Buildings, Blair of Virginia; Military Affairs, Dunn; Committee on the establishment of a Western Army, Kellogg of Illinois; Pacific Railroad, Carpenter.

Mr. Caney of Ohio offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire if a telegraphic censorship of the Press has been established in Washington, by whose authority and by whom it is now controlled, and to report if such censorship has not been used to restrain a whole and sound political criticism and discussion, while its professed and laudable object has been to withhold from the enemy information as to the movements of the army.

Mr. Stevens of Penn. submitted a series of resolutions referring various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Arnold of Ill. moved that the part relating to the defenses of the great lakes and harbors be referred to a select committee of nine members.

The question was debated as to whether it should be thus referred or to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The proposition of Mr. Blair of Mo., relative to the emancipation of slaves, was adopted in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but was afterwards rejected. The subject was then referred to Com. on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Lenoxy of Illinois, introduced a bill proposing to repeal all laws requiring passes to persons of color going northward, to take immediate effect. Referred to the Com. on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hiram of Penn. introduced a bill providing for a board of commissioners to revise and codify the general statutes of the United States, referred to Judiciary Com. Adjourned until Monday.

Major Gen. George Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the Confederate forces.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Memphis *Advertiser* states that General Rains had cut Montgomery's forces to pieces, taking Montgomery prisoner. McCulloch had surrounded Sigel at Sedalia, and it was believed the latter would be forced to surrender or be cut to pieces. Gen. Price had crossed the Gasconade River en route for St. Louis. People everywhere were flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 60,000 men before reaching St. Louis. The care of the refugees from the southwest of St. Louis has been assigned by Gen. Halleck to the Sanitary Committee in charge of the Government hospital in that city where liberal contributions of money, clothing and provisions are received. The Provost Marshal has taken steps to furnish suitable quarters among the secessionists of the city, for all those needing such accommodations, and about 600 dollars worth of clothing, blankets, &c., belonging to Camp Jackson, prisoners have been confiscated for their benefit. Some 600 refugees have already gone into Illinois, where they will endeavor to support their families until they can return to their home. Large numbers continue to arrive, and the road between St. Louis and Rolla is thronged with them.

UNION VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

A special despatch in the Memphis, Tenn., papers of the 2d gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the Federal forces under Parson Brownlow and the rebels. The battle was fought Dec. 1, and the Parson's forces were victorious. The rebel despatch calls it the first Union victory of the war. Brownlow had 3000 men and the rebel force is not ascertained. The rout of the rebels was total.

The Memphis *Advertiser* of the 2nd, contains the following account of the fight:

A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate forces at Morristown, East Tennessee yesterday, killing a large number and completely routing them.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

Intelligence from Charleston says the blockade there is constantly violated by inland channels to Edisto and the Mofitt, or North channel. Vessels are certain of 12 feet of water in this latter. Within a few weeks the brig West Indian, and barque Helen, with naval stores, and the schooner Gen. Ripley, with rice, arrived, besides others of less note.

DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON.

There are about 12,000 North and South Carolina troops on the railroad at Savannah, and 5000 in Charleston. They are confident at Charleston that they can gather force enough to meet us at any point on the main land we may choose.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*'s Frankfort despatch says that although every act in the Legislative proceedings show a most loyal feeling, nothing of general interest has transpired.

The expulsion of the traitor Breckenridge from Congress gives great satisfaction.

Zollicoffer is on the south side of Cumberland River, seven miles from Sumner, with 7500 men, and some good artillery. Gen. Schoff is on this side, and will be ready to engage him as soon as the river recedes. A fight is expected soon.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck has issued a lengthy general order in reference to the affairs of the Western Department, the principal points of which are as follows:

Lieut. Col. B. W. Earrar is appointed Provost Marshal of the Department. Commanding officers of districts, posts, and corps, are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance, or encouragement to the enemy. All property belonging to such persons which can be used by the army will be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under false pretences, within our lines, giving information to or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested and tried and shot as spies.

Persons now employed, or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States, who commit hostility will not be treated as prisoners of war, but punished according to the rules of war.

In consequence of large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been plundered and driven from their homes in a destitute condition, and as thousands of such persons are now finding their way into St. Louis, the Provost Marshals are directed to ascertain the condition of persons so driven from their homes and under military law of retaliation quarter them in the houses, and to feed and clothe them at the expense of avowed secessionists, who, although they do not themselves rob and plunder, give aid and encouragement and countenance to their fellow-rebels.

APPOINTMENTS.—Col. Thomas of the 8th or Butler regiment, has appointed Lieut. Oscar C. Moore of Burlington, Adjutant, Fred. E. Smith of Montpelier, Quartermaster, and John L. Barstow of Shelburne, the whole charge of fitting out the 6th regiment, and has been with them most of the time since they left the State. The manner in which he discharged that duty has proved him to be an energetic and capable business man. Mr. Barstow was Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, in which position he won, by his ability and gentlemanly deportment, the respect and esteem of every member of the Legislature. The commissariat of the 8th is in excellent keeping.

AIDS-DE-CAMP.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed and commissioned the following named gentlemen as Aids-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel, viz:

H. HENRY BAXTER of Rutland, SILAS M. WAITE of Brattleboro, BRADLEY B. SMALLY of Burlington, RANSLEIGH W. CLARK of Brattleboro.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

New York, Dec. 6. A Washington special dispatch says that Maj. General Banks reported to headquarters yesterday by telegraph that Col. Leonard's regiment at Hancock had shelled and dispersed a band of rebels passing westward.

A contraband who came into our lines brings word that the rebels have five regiments and one company of artillery on a high knoll just west of Occoquan village, where they think they can hold two roads that lead southward crossing the Occoquan near them. There were slight earthworks, and no heavy pieces.

A captured rebel spy represents that great dissatisfaction exists among rebels, especially the South Carolinians, and confirms the report that the troops from that State have been permitted to return home.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel batteries on Shipping Point fired 4 shells and 17 shots at 28 schooners which were passing down. Neither of them was hurt, but one sailed back to Mattawoman Creek.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Detectives went to Baltimore last night, and seized a large number of carbines, which were concealed in stables and cellars.

OUR FOREIGN RELATION.

Documents from the State Department submitted to Congress disclose the important fact that our Government now occupies the same position that it held in reference to Foreign Governments in the beginning of the rebellion, and that, though the United States early offered to accept the Paris Declaration about privateering, both England and France desired to make an exception in favor of the Jeff Davis Confederacy, to which the Government has refused to yield leaving the United States free from any obligation to accept the Paris Declaration, while the few rebel privateers are now fugitives on the high seas, or are lying idle in the Southern harbors.

The resume of the documents shows the following to be our relation with foreign nations: England entertains, or at least expresses, no sympathy with the United States but rather the reverse. France has not been cordial but has been less offensive than England. Austria has been friendly and from the outset declared that she would not recognize the rebel confederacy.

NEW YORK, DEC. 6.

The Vanderbilt brings advices from Port Royal to the 3d inst. The health of the troops is good, but Beaufort is unoccupied. Among the passengers are Paymaster Hewitt, Captains Farrell, Weed and Falconer, also Capt. Christie, and five of the crew of schooner Albion, which was captured while attempting to run the blockade. The Vanderbilt also brings a rebel spy who was taken at Port Royal.

AN EXPECTED ATTACK ON PORT PULASKI.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 6.

A despatch from Savannah dated the 4th inst. yesterday's Richmond papers says sixteen Federal ships are inside the bar, and an attack on Port Pulaski is hourly expected.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says the report is current that Floyd's command has been ordered to another important post for duty.

A telegram from Nashville the 3d, says Floyd has fallen back to within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

SICK SOLDIERS.—Col. Hyde reports 40 sick and 68 assigned to light duty in the 3d Regiment; and Col. Whiting writes that 132 are on the sick list in the 2nd Regiment, which is a much larger number than the average of the sick for some weeks past.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND SHOULDER BRACES.

Dr. J. W. Pinks celebrated throughout New England and the West, as the inventor of various kinds of apparatus for the cure and support of all kinds of deformities, weak constitutions, or injury at the establishment, No. 38 Tremont St., Boston, a full assortment of Patent Trusses, Anatomical Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Knee Caps, Elastic Stockings, &c. &c.

Dr. Pinks' Apparatus are used and recommended by the Faculty of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

EBEN W. LOTHROP.

16 HARVARD PLACE, BOSTON.

(Opposite Old South Church)

Gold Leaf, Dentists' Gold Plate, Wire & Solder

Gold and Silver ASSEMBLED, Melted and Refined.

COLD'S! COUGHS!

Brown's Bronchial Troches

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NOTICE

Of hearing upon Military Claims against the State of Vermont.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Vermont, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to appoint Commissioners to adjust and settle military claims and accounts for expenses incurred by the State, or the Governor thereof, in the State of Vermont, during the late war," approved November 20, A. D. 1861, will meet at the Court House in Burlington, in Chittenden County, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of hearing and determining all claims against the State, accruing prior to November 20, A. D. 1861, for the costs, charges, and expenses of enrolling, enlisting, assisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, transporting, and paying troops raised under the authority of this State, or the Governor thereof, to be employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

All persons having claims of the description aforesaid, against this State are allowed two months from the date of the first publication of this notice, within which to present their said claims for allowance, and the undersigned will hear all such claims at the place above named, in the order in which they are presented, on the day above named, until the expiration of said two months.

ALL CLAIMS NOT SO PRESENTED, WILL BE BARRED. In order to facilitate the performance of the duties of the Commissioners, it is hereby directed by the undersigned, that all such claims be presented on the day of meeting above named, and claimants will thereby receive their pay much sooner than otherwise.

It is ordered that this notice be published three weeks successively in the *Freemason*, published at St. Johnsbury, the *Vermont Phoenix*, published at Brattleboro, the *Rutland Herald*, published at Rutland, the *Burlington Times*, published at Burlington, the *Green Mountain Freeman*, published at Montpelier, the *Bennington Banner*, published at Bennington, the *Middlebury Register*, published at Middlebury, the *St. Albans Messenger*, published at St. Albans, and the *Vermont Standard*, published at Woodstock.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, } Com-
E. E. WOODBRIDGE, } missioners.
GEO. A. MERRILL, }
Dated this 29th day of November, A. D. 1861.
1862

Village Hall, Montpelier.

ALLEN'S
TABLEAU COMPANY.

MR. ALLEN would respectfully inform the citizens of Montpelier that his

Favorite Troupe

will have the honor of appearing at the above named Hall during the coming week, in a series of those chaste and intelligent

ENTERTAINMENTS,

which were received during the last winter, for nine weeks, with such marks of

APPROBATION AND PATRONAGE.

During the stay of the Troupe

MANY NEW FACES WILL APPEAR

in conjunction with the **POPPER FAVORITES.**

For Particulars see Small Bills.

P. S.—The Hall will be thoroughly cleaned previous to the appearance of the Troupe.

INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Office, 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

Rev. N. DAY, Pres't. Rev. P. MASON, Vice Pres't.

R. GREENE, M. D., Superintendent Physician.

This Institution was established for the cure of Disease, upon the principles of innocent medication, entirely by discharging the use of Poisons and Drugs.

Many diseases, such as Scrofula, Humors of the Blood, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Heart Complaint, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and a great variety of ordinary Diseases are successfully treated by Medicine which may be sent to any part of the country with full directions.

Persons having Cancers, or those afflicted with complicated diseases, should immediately avail themselves of Dr. Greene's personal attention.

Consultation at the office, or by mail, free of charge.

Dr. Greene will be at the office from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. The office will be open, and competent persons in attendance, from 7 to 12 A. M. to 4 P. M.

All communications should be directed to R. GREENE, M. D., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

NOTE: Persons wishing to investigate this method of practice, or its superior success, will be furnished with a pamphlet descriptive of treatment by addressing R. Greene, M. D., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT.

The Franklin Sewing Machine Co., want AGENTS, at a salary of \$40 a month and expenses, every town and country in New England. Circulars sent free. Address: HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER

OIL AND LIME.

FOR CONSUMPTION, it is the only reliable remedy known. It has in thousands of instances, restored patients that were in a last stage of consumption, and at the same time, cured the disease in its ordinary stage, and restored the patient to robust health.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND, in this consumptive disease is very valuable. It is necessary to persist in its use for a considerable length of time. To sustain and augment the vital forces, to make new cells and pure blood, to build up the nervous system, to restore energy to the mind and body—nothing can be better adapted than this preparation.

In Asthma, General Debility, Emaciation, Coughs, it is a reliable remedy. Ninety-nine out of a hundred cases are cured by its use. It is a remedy which is as simple as sugar, and as pleasant as honey. It is a remedy which is as effective as any other, and as safe as any other. It is a remedy which is as cheap as any other, and as accessible as any other. It is a remedy which is as reliable as any other, and as trustworthy as any other. It is a remedy which is as good as any other, and as great as any other. It is a remedy which is as true as any other, and as honest as any other. It is a remedy which is as pure as any other, and as clean as any other. It is a remedy which is as strong as any other, and as powerful as any other. It is a remedy which is as brave as any other, and as bold as any other. It is a remedy which is as noble as any other, and as generous as any other. It is a remedy which is as kind as any other, and as merciful as any other. 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